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W. L. HAWLEY.

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JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
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W. W. WILLIAMS.
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or sale by the Subscriber
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HORTON, HUTTON & CO.
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prime Molasses,
prime green Coffee,
St. Domingo do.
best Stone Lime,
Mackerel,
and Allum Salt.
9—11tf.

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JOHN McARN.
for sale.

Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 30, 1829. [NO. 621.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of North Carolina, will be held at Salisbury, on Saturday the 23d of May, 1829.
EDWARD L. WINSLOW, *Sec'ry.*
April 23 1829. 20 4.

Wanted,
A first rate MILCH COW.
April 23. E. J. HALE.

Summer Hats.

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of
White & Drab Castor & Beaver Hats,
made purposely for this market. Also,
Black Castor, Beaver & Roram Hats,
For sale by GURDON DEMING,
April 23.—20-3w. *Green Street.*

From the Atlantic Souveneir for 1829.

THE CATHOLIC.

There is still to be seen in the village of Springfield in Massachusetts, a house of antique and singular construction, well calculated to excite the curiosity of strangers. Within a few years it has been dismantled of some of its peculiarities: huge aboriginal elms that stood before it have been cut down: but its solid walls of brick, its angular chimneys, and a sort of puritanical disregard shown in its position to the more modern road before it, make it appear like a thing of other times. It was evidently the mansion of one of those English gentlemen, who came with the earliest emigrants to our country; strength only was regarded in its construction; the roof was of a high and pointed form, on which the fire of the incendiary Indians would not rest; the windows frowned beneath the projecting tiles, and in front was a portico, consisting of a chamber with a sharp roof and a chimney, supported by heavy masonry of the red stone, in which that region abounds. This last piece of magnificence has been removed, and in a few years no vestige of the original scenery will be left, but the brook which flows through the meadow a little distance from the door.

The proprietor of this mansion, just before the time of Philip's war, was a son of the father of the settlement, a man whose prudence had secured the little village by conciliating the neighboring Indians. The clergyman who accompanied him, was of the English church, and his own religious faith was more than suspected of unsoundness accordng to the standard of the day. Some difficulties arising from this suspicion, induced him to return to England; but he left his son who inherited and deserved his father's influence. His authority was so singular that we are tempted to describe it. He held the dignified office of magistrate; and tho' others were associated with him, the executive, military, and judicial authority, seems to have resided in his hands. Before him, the evil-doers with cards and dice were used to tremble; he sentenced the disturbers of the long sabbath service to the stocks or whipping post on Monday; the names of those whose marriage was intended, were published upon his gate post, and the clerk was once severely punished for attaching to such publication his own attempt at humourous rhyme. A case is yet extant, by no means a solitary one, in which a lady, whose name we deem it prudent to suppress, was bro't before him, charged with "exorbitancies of the tongue;" "for the which," said he, "I sentence her to be gagged or else dipped in cold water, as the law provides, shee to choose which shee pleases;" she chose neither: "I order her then to be gagged, and soe to stand in the streete half an houre." No wonder that all was peaceful under his administration; none were ever known to complain; and if they had, little would it have availed them.

We will not say that there was no exultation in this good man's breast, when he looked upon his little dominion, not unlike his mansion with its lordly gate and military port-holes, towering above the thatched roofs below. He sometimes enjoyed the surprise of the Indian, not the less real because not betrayed to the eye, while, with his bow indolently slung upon his shoulder, he gazed upon the mighty work of art. This happiness was shared by the worthy architect, who had come from England for the purpose of erecting it, and doubtless felt that pleasure in astonishing the natives, which is not confined to any age or nation. Certainly, many a young heart was conscious of its first aspirations for greatness, when "the Major," as he was called, walked to church on the sabbath, with his family in his train. When he reached the place of worship, a building of remarkable appearance, having a high sharp roof, surmounted by two towers, one for a sentry, the other for a bell, the aged men bowed respectfully, and he gravely returned their salutation. Then he walked solemnly into his pew, bowing from side to side, and followed by his wife, a lady of great simplicity, whose stateliness was only worn on such occasions. A reverence was then paid to office, or we may say to personal merit, hardly known, at least in its external forms, to our generation.

About a year before the time of our story, the village had been agitated, as settlements of the kind are apt to be, by the arrival of a stranger. He was a man apparently in years, of foreign aspect, and had with him a servant and two children; one a fine girl of seventeen, the other a young and playful boy. He was entirely unpretending in his appearance, though his manner was rather commanding. This would have created a favorable disposition towards him; but the inhabitants of the village had discovered, what he was at no pains to conceal, that he was a believer in the faith of Rome. The Episcopal Clergyman's place was now filled by the Rev. Peletiah Glover, a man of stern manners and puritanical spirit, who often took occasion to warn his people against the enormities tolerated, if not introduced, by his predecessor, and often held forth, in no gentle terms, upon the fatal corruptions of Rome. They were thus prepared to be prejudiced against the stranger; but he had brought letters to the Magistrate, who was therefore bound to protect him from insult A small house was built for him by a waterfall in the little river, nearly a mile below the town, where he resided with his family, seldom making his appearance in the village. Neither he nor the magistrate threw any light upon their doubts as to the stranger's history and character; and the villagers at last quieted themselves with the belief, probably a correct one, that some political reasons had compelled him to reside in this country, and he had chosen that place of residence where his religion would be least regarded.

The person who seemed most acquainted with this retired family was William Cooper, an orphan, who had resided from his youth in the family of the magistrate. He was son to that Cooper who was wrecked, if we may believe Cotton Mather, while conveying supplies to the French River, as the Connecticut was often called. His son was left in the major's care; who had discharged his trust with judicious kindness, and was now quite proud of the character he had formed by his instruction and example. The young man had a small fortune, sufficient to dispense with labour, and chose to spend much of his time in hunting and fishing: now, these might be another name for idleness; then, they were among the necessary arts of life. His habits of life gave him a taste for adventure, and he determined a thousand times, as soon as he was free from restraint, to visit the father land.

It must not be forgotten that he had a deep hostility to the Indians, who had murdered his father after his shipwreck, as soon as he reached the shore. The worthy magistrate, though he always treated the Indians with justice and kindness, seldom failed to pray for the "driving out of the heathen" in his morning and evening service. But the savages, if they were acquainted with this fact, were little moved by it; the worst effect of it was, that our fathers generally looked upon them with contempt. But no one in that region thought of danger from them; they came freely into the village on all occasions; sometimes one would enter the church on the sabbath, and would stand through all the service with a steady gaze of attention, that might have put even the elders to shame. So little was apprehended, that the sentry had long before left his nightly station in the church tower.

This young man had for some time been intimate in the family of the stranger, which had been reduced in its number and happiness by the loss of the little boy. The father, though he was often absent and thoughtful, was pleased with the society of an ingenuous youth; and the girl, in her solitude, was delighted to find any intelligent companion. It could not escape the father that a strong attachment might be the result of the young man's frequent visits; but to this he seemed to have no objection; he knew that their faith was different; but this was in his eyes a matter of very little importance. The magistrate perhaps was of the same opinion; or he might have been too much engaged in official business to notice it; and he was in the habit of expressing so little gratitude to those who interfered with matters not their own, that no one cared to remind him of the danger and his duty.

It must not be supposed that the young persons interested, had weighed, or even thought of these prudential considerations. They were hardly conscious of their own friendship; they had never dreamed of love; they only knew that their tastes were similar, and thought this enough to account for their love of each other's society. Every thing about them was favorable to romantic feeling; and the father, who had once been an admirer of nature, went with them in their walks, and, pointing out the beauty of the scenery, compared it with that of other lands. The situation of their house was lofty, and commanded a wide prospect. Nothing could be more beautiful than the landscape beneath in a summer evening, when the soft sunset light was in the sky and the stream—the cottage windows, and the clear outline of the church turrets glowing with its yellow radiance, and a distant mountain, whose sides were darkly tinged with purple, rising as a boundary to the scene. One evening, when they were gazing upon this prospect, seated upon the brow of the hill before their door, they saw, as was not uncommon, the broad glare of an Indian fire upon the skirts of the forest; this perhaps suggested the maiden's exclamation—"How beautiful! and what folly to change it into a wilderness again."

William did not understand her allusion; and in fact was unacquainted with the maturity of mind which led her to think much and justly on subjects which generally have little attraction at her age. "I see you do not understand," she said, "and I will explain, but first look at that cloud beyond the western hill. I have seen a cloud like that rising over that ridge in just such an evening as this, and casting a sort of midnight over the valley; the gust swept by me like the waving of a death-angel's wing; and then the thunder ran like a breaking wave along the whole border of the valley—or like the fire along the line of the fleet, in the battle of the Solebay, when I accompanied my father."

Her father, who had not seemed to be listening, here turned to her and said, "you grow poetical, Maria; but our friend here is I suspect little better for your explanation."

"I will give it," she said. "You know that your worthy citizens have been rather disposed to class us with the savages, and this has induced me to cultivate an acquaintance with my brethren. I have visited their cabins familiarly, and gained their confidence, as you might easily do. But your contempt of them will irritate them to madness, and bring ruin upon you all."

"If so," said he, smiling, "we shall find means to put them down."

"Ah! there it is: the confidence you have built upon their forbearance. But they are beginning to be alarmed at your pretensions, and they would rise against you upon any call. Then there would be a wilderness again, where we see the smoke of the village winding upward, like the incense in some vast cathedral."

The young man was struck with her suggestions, which were quite new to him. They were confirmed by her father, who said he had observed of late some mysterious agitation among the Indians, which they perhaps were less careful to conceal from him, because they knew that the villagers were unfriendly to him. William could not but feel that there was truth in what they said; the Indians, when they welcomed the first settlers, little expected that rapid increase which threatened to drive them from their lands; and he saw if any thing should excite their revenge or even their fears, the English would find it impossible to resist their numbers. We should sin against the truth of history, if we did not confess, that his thoughts sometimes wandered that evening to the delightful vision he had left, while his guardian opened the brazen clasps of his ponderous bible, and read from the book of Nehemiah, before he commended the family, in a fervent prayer, to the care of him who 'never slumbers nor sleeps.'

We will not pretend to say what were the feelings, which led the young man the next day to the stranger's habitation He stood and gazed upon the waterfall, then sparkling in the dewy light of the morning, endeavouring to trace out the unformed purposes of his mind. He then turned away toward the encampment of the Indians, where they were kindling their fire with knots of pine, or candlewood as it was called, whose deep, crimson light, was brilliant even in the sun. After wandering all the day, he found himself at evening at his usual resort, and met with his usual welcome.

"I was waiting for you to come," said the maiden, "to enjoy this lovely evening here. My father's thoughts are travelling in some distant land; but as I have had my share of wandering in the world, and shall probably have still more, I am content to rest while I may; more especially as I do not believe that any other county has a clearer sky or finer scenery than this."

It is said that if one of two harps in a hall be struck, the other will return a similar sound. Whether it be so or not we cannot say; but it certainly is so with the hearts of the young. There is a sympathy of soul, as Isaac Walton calls it, by which they unconsciously grow dear to each other; and those who were so earnestly admiring the loveliness of nature that evening, did not separate, till they felt and declared to each other, that thenceforth their hearts and destinies should be one.

The clergyman and magistrate were walking that same evening, through a foot-path which led from the church to the bank of the river, where with a more delicate feeling than was common in those days, the fathers of the hamlet had always buried their dead. The place was then retired and shaded, such as suits the mourner's feeling. The broad stream was transparent and still; from its highest reach, to the woody cape where it gracefully retreated from the view, every object was perfectly reflected; the mighty elms that looked down in thoughtful majesty upon the abodes of death, the dark masses of foliage that overhung the opposite shore, the gilded clouds floating in the upper sky, were doubled in the deep mirror below. Even Master Glover, though little prone to such emotions, thought fit to notice it, and remarked that this was indeed "a land of rivers and fountains, of vallies and hills, and the blessing of God was upon it from the beginning to the end of the year."

"My thoughts," said the magistrate, "are carried back to the fair land of our fathers, where the blessing of God was made of none effect by the tyranny of man. I know not that I ever saw any thing there resembling the fanciful colours of these leaves."

The mention of tyranny, however, had awakened the feelings of the clergyman, who went on in a fierce denunciation of the backslidings of those whom God had brought, so mercifully out of the house of bondage. "And truly," said he, "I marvel at your father, who not content with entertaining a priest of the corrupt church of England, even bade God speed to some who had been ensnared by the Jesuits, and driven out from our stricter towns."

The magistrate saw that the censure was meant for himself, but such freedom was common in that day. He contented himself with simply asking the clergyman if he knew aught against the strangers.

He answered that it was enough to know that they were of the church of Rome. "I know not this foreigner; but nearly a year ago he lost a boy. I thought it my duty to visit the family, though they never appear in the congregation. The father was absent, but the maiden was weeping, with her face hidden in the folds of the bed, on which the corpse was laid. I told her my errand of consolation, and she thanked me, in a voice whose tones were so mournful and sweet, that my heart was singularly moved, but I said to her, in the strength of the Lord, that, I would fain restore her soul from her profane delusion: she said that she hoped to die in the faith of her fathers; but she trusted that in every nation, he that feared God and worked righteousness would be accepted with him; and when I would have pointed out the error of her way, she said, 'I pray you to take it not in unkindness, if I would bear my calamity alone." The worthy man proceeded, in a calmer tone, to point out to the magistrate the danger of exposing his charge to such attractions as those of the strnager maiden. "For," said he, "you know that the professors of this faith are children of perdition, and if he were thus yoked together with an unbeliever, he must lose not only his prospects in life, but his soul."

The guardian had never been much acquainted with the gossip of the village; in fact there are cases recorded in his reports still extant, in his own hand writing, of certain individuals punished, "for being too active in that, the which concerned them not." He never had thought much of the chance of their becoming attached to each other, and of course had never reflected on the consequences. But on reflection, he was obliged to confess, that such was the abhorrence in which the Catholic religion was held, his ward, if he bound himself to a maiden of that religion, must give up all hopes of being respected and useful, and so far as society was concerned, of being happy. As to his spiritual welfare, he had less apprehension, but he could not be entirely exempt from the prejudices of the time and country. Still he saw enough to fear without including this.

William was now exposed to constant persecution. His guardian conversed with him like a friend, and the clergyman with the authority then universally conceded to his profession. The elders, too, thought themselves called on to interfere and give their warning. He answered them gently, but firmly; but when he had silenced their remonstrances, he found himself shunned by all; even his guardian looked upon him with concern almost amounting to displeasure; for though not unacquainted with the young man's feelings, he thought that he ought not to hesitate between duty and affection. The young, though conscious of doing right, can ill-bear to be treated with reserve and coldness; nothing is more distressing to them than the altered eye of friends, and we must acknowledge that William, though his good faith and affection never for a moment faltered, became sad and thoughtful, his countenance grew pale and wasted, and he could no longer disguise from his friend that something depressing lay near his heart.

But she learned the history of his suffering from another; one of those persons who are found in every village, who delight to indulge their bad feelings under the names of duty and religion, had told her the sentiments of the friends of her lover.

She blushed for one moment with indignation, for though she must have anticipated it, she had never realized it till then. She felt too that if ever she returned to her own friends, she must in like manner, be disowned by them, for giving her affection to an heretic and a puritan. With a decision, which the many changes of her life had made rapid almost as a decree of fate, she determined to give up what was dearest to her heart. Her lover she knew would suffer, but she could not consent to be the means of making him an outcast from society. She felt that the severest sacrifice was on her side; she would be left in cheerless solitude, but he would be restored to his friends, and perhaps in many future years would be useful and happy. When they met again, she told him it must be the last time; and with a forced resolution on her part, and a despairing feeling on his, they bade each other farewell—he would not say forever. We are not bound to defend her resolution; every one can judge for himself whether it was right; that it was dictated by generosity none can question. He knew that a year, at most, would leave him free to act for himself; then he trusted to meet her again. But when he had left her, her momentary strength was gone; she gave way to a passionate burst of tears. The autumn had now come. It was one of those stormy days so common in that climate, when the wind howls for hours in advance of the tempest, the forests roar like the sea, and a sublime though comfortless desolation seems to prevail over the face of nature. In the evening the magistrate was seated with his family, in an apartment which for extent and splendour of decoration was unequalled in the village. Two large dipped candles, of a green colour, in mighty brass candlesticks, threw their light throughout the room, casting portentous shadows of high-backed chairs upon the floor and walls. The walls were of the colour of the wood of which they were made, and great ridges revealed those joints of the pannels which modern art is less ambitious to display. One corner of the room was taken up by a closet, glazed like a window, to display some massive silver, and sundry wine glasses, resembling tulips in form, the stalk embellished by a white spiral line. In another corner was an embroidered screen, representing a mourner leaning on an urn beneath a weeping willow; and the family arms, apparently by the same hand, garnished the wall.—The mistress of the house was quietly knitting in a great arm chair; the guardian and his ward were engaged in conversation; a child was studying the shorter catechism; and a great dog was quietly sleeping before the fire opposite to a tortoise-shell cat, who was meditating in a kind of sleepy wisdom.

Once or twice, as the wind shook the heavy casements, which were made to exclude more formidable enemies than the air, the dog started and seemed to listen with attention. A moment after the clattering of hoofs was heard. The magistrate had hardly risen, when a loud knock was heard at the heavy oaken door, and the stranger maiden entered the apartment, with a light cloak thrown round her. William was immediately at her side to welcome her with delight; but he saw marks of alarm on her countenance, as she begged the magistrate to pardon her intrusion. "But," said she, "the Indians are to attack the town this night; Philip and his tribe are with them."

The magistrate recovering his courtesy, which was that of the day, led her to a chair with kindness, but with a deliberation which showed that he doubted her intelligence.

She said, however, that the alarm was given them by a friendly Indian who would not have deceived her. The Indians had no enmity to them, and their safety was cared for; her father could not leave his home without exciting suspicion, but she had stolen away to give the warning, favored by the darkness of the night. A few signs communicated by the Indian, showed that the danger was real and close at hand; and the magistrate, who knew their truth, no longer doubted.

He went immediately to give his orders, and directed William to secure her in her return to her home which was out of the path of the savages. He went with her to the gate, and was preparing to return with her; but she told him that her father had sent his servant to attend her. "I came most unwillingly," she said, "but if I can have any influence with you, I shall rejoice to have come. Keep yourself from all needless danger—there is safety in the garrison; for my sake—yes—for my sake." As he raised her to the saddle, she could not prevent her cheek from meeting his; and he felt her tears upon it, as she said farewell; then after one quick pressure of the hand, she rode hastily away.

In a few minutes the alarm was confirmed by other messengers; and the broad bright signal fire was kindled in the midst of the village. The light was reflected from the windows of the church and the neighboring houses, while the smoke rolled away in dark red masses, driven furiously by the wind that blowed through the sky.—Here and there a figure might be seen coming out of the darkness into the glare, which discovered the gun firmly grasped in his hand, the belt with the shot-pouch buckled round him, and the powder-horn slung beneath his arm, his strong features expressing neither fear nor impatience, but a quiet resolution and conviction that something was soon to be done. Near these were women with children clinging to their garments, whose fears they endeavoured to hush with trembling hands and faultering voices; young men and boys were seen arming themselves for the occasion, and trying to lose their alarm in the excitement of the scene. In the square many were already assembled, hastily asking the cause of the tumult, or leaning on their long guns and listening to some aged men, who had many years before been disciplined in Indian warfare. The magistrate soon made his appearance on the steps of the church, and called for silence in a commanding voice. He said that he had received sure advices that Philip was in that region, and was prepared to assault the town that night.

Few in number as they were, they could do nothing but remove with their families into the garrison, and when they had joined in prayer, this must be immediately done. Meantime he had stationed sentinels at the outposts to prevent surprise. The clergyman then stepped forward, and there was a dead silence; his powerful voice rose high and clear as he prayed that "God would make bare his arm;" and the fire-light showed many a face, animated by that lofty enthusiasm inspired by perfect confidence in heaven.

The magistrate was much surprised at the conduct of his young friend on this occasion. He had never been tried by exposure, and this was his first alarm. Since he had ceased visiting at the stranger's too, he had seemed indifferent to every thing; but the moment this summons came, he was at once in active and useful exertion; visiting the outposts, taking care that every thing was safe, while he seemed to be only conversing with the sentinels, or assisting the aged to the garrison, and sometimes giving to the children, who looked up to him with happy confidence, assurances of that security which he did not feel. The moment this duty was done, he threw himself on a horse, and rode to the house of the stranger. No light appeared within: though his errand required haste he stood for a minute gazing at the dark outline of the building drawn on the black side of the forest: when he came near the door, every thing was silent; the house was open, and the tenants were gone. For a moment he was breathless with dismay; but his eye was attracted by the faint glittering of an object hanging near the latch; he took it, and found that it was the golden crucifix worn by the stranger maiden, and he felt confident that she had anticipated his visit to the house, and left this as an assurance that the house was not plundered, and its inmates were gone to some place of safety. He put it in his bosom, and returned with the same haste to the town.

He found the village still waiting for the assault, but uncertain when it would be made. The hours of the night rolled heavily on; and some began to believe that the alarm was unfounded; others suggested in whispers that messengers might be sent to the usual haunts of the Indians, to ascertain if it were not so: but no one dared propose to hazard his own life or another's in such a perilious service. At length William Cooper approached the magistrate, and said, "Would it not be well, sir, to send scouts to the Indian settlement?"

"The service is too hazardous—no one will undertake it."

"With your permission, sir, I will go upon this service immediately."

The magistrate shuddered at the thought of exposing a life so dear to him: and thinking on the sacrifice would offer, he said, "Alone you shall not go."

An old man mounted his horse at the word, saying, "If the young are ready, it little becomes the old to hoard their lives."

They immediately rode away, followed by the anxious gaze of the multitude, and their dark forms were lost in the gloom. The silence was soon broken; several reports of fire arms were heard, followed by the clattering of hoofs; then came an object that chilled every heart almost to stone. A horse darted into the square, with blood flowing from his sides, and supporting a sinking rider; his steps became less and less firm, and when he reached the fire, he sunk down exhausted with his burden by his side. His young rider started up, and called to the people to fly; but the words were his last!

One bright flame after another sprang into the air, marking the path of destruction in which the enemy were advancing, till the skies were filled with a thick red, and suffocating light. A constant but irregular fire was kept up by the garrison, where the villagers saw from the loop-holes and windows, their houses burned, and all their property laid waste. It was autumn, and the loss of their winter stores could not be repaired; they were far from any who could relieve them; but as soon as the Indians were dispersed by some sudden alarm, the voice of praise was heard in the garrison, as earnest and firm as ever, blessing God that most of their lives were spared in the conflict, so remorseless, fatal, and disheartening, of civilized man with a savage foe.

Two days after, the villagers were assembled to bury their dead. A slow procession came from the brick mansion of the magistrate, which towered among the smoking vestiges of ruin, as if rising above the waters of an inundation. As they came near the place of death, they were joined by the stranger, with a veiled female figure, in the deepest mourning, leaning on his arm. A convulsive shudder was observed to pass over her frame, as the dust was committed to dust in profound silence, without a funeral service or a word of prayer. As they were leaving the place, the magistrate approached her with respect and kindness, and placed in her hand the crucifix, which he had taken from the bosom of the dead. The hand which touched his own was colder than marble; but he neither saw her face nor heard her speak.

The house of the stranger was soon found deserted: its inmates were not seen again in the village, and the fate of the young Catholic was never known.

Secretary of the Treasury.—Mr. Ingham, the Secretary of the Treasury, has been particularly favored with the attacks of the coalition press. We are glad to see this, because, judging from their invariable manner, these coalitionists have the happy tact of being most abusive upon the most valuable officers of the present administration.—The following sketch of Mr. Ingham is taken from the Washington Chronicle, a paper we believe, which takes little or no part in politics, and may therefore be considered just and impartial:

Mr. Ingham is about fifty years of age, and has been for many years, a useful and efficient member of the House of Representatives. He is plain and republican in his manners, without affectation of any kind. He observes closely, and always thinks for himself. He depends much upon the resources of his own mind, and has reflected a great deal on subjects of legislation. Laborious and indefatigable, he examines carefully every subject which requires investigation, and seldom forms an opinion which is not founded on correct reasoning and just principles.—Mr. Ingham has, I think, been somewhat underrated; he has more vigor of mind, greater range of thought, and more extensive information than have generally been attributed to him. He is certainly a man of business, and however inexperienced he may be in the arduous and complicated duties of his present high office, I have not the least doubt he will soon make himself master of its details, and exhibit those enlarged and liberal views which ought ever to characterise a Minister of Finance. The nation will look for something, nor will it be disappointed. It will be seen what he can do, and what he has done; and I think that merit will be finally conceded to him—which is now denied, and to which he has just and intrinsic claims.

Commercial.—A letter from Liverpool, of March 4th says—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer has for the present abandoned his intention of levying a discriminating duty of 3d. per pound on stemmed tobacco. As this information was received only today, we cannot yet ascertain the effect it may have on the market."

Worth trying.—In an English miscellany we find the following fact stated, which is worth testing certainly:—

The danger of being suffocated by smoke, to which persons are exposed who enter premises on fire, may be effectually obviated by tying a wet silk handkerchief single over the face. A gentleman who lately tried the experiment was enabled to remain in a room which was on fire, in the most dense smoke, and work a small engine until he succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

The Adams presses, generally, speak of the new Post Master General as a mild looking person; as one not capable of "playing the tyrant." Ali Pacha was a mild looking person, yet he cut off heads like buttons.

Noah

FOREIGN.

The packet-ship William Thompson, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at New York, from Liverpool, on the 20th inst. bringing London papers to the 16th March.

Mr. Peel brought forward the "Catholic Relief Bill," and the "Irish Elective Franchise Bill," on Tuesday, the 10th of March. Some conversation arose between the Minister and several members, relative to the propriety of allowing reasonable time to prepare for the final discussion of these bills. The result was, that the bills received their first reading, without debate, and were to be called up for the second reading on Tuesday, the 17th of March. Mr. Peel said, that, if there should not be time or opportunity for going on with it then, it might be deferred to any future day the House might see convenient.

The papers of the whole week, from the 9th to the 14th, both inclusive, are almost entirely filled with incidental debates in both Houses of Parliament, arising on the presentation of petitions for and against the Catholic bills.

On the 11th, the Earl of Winchelsea concluded a violent speech against the Catholics, by moving—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid upon their Lordship's table a return of all the Roman Catholic Clergy in Great Britain and Ireland, specifying the number of parochial clergy; as, also, those holding titular bishopricks, and other dignities, and the districts of which they have superintendence; also, the number of foreigners acting as Roman Catholic Clergy in Ireland, whether regular or secular; the number of houses and seminaries under the direction of the order and society of Jesuits; the names and number of other Roman Catholic orders in Great Britain and Ireland, together with the number of inmates of the different convents and monasteries."

The Duke of Wellington replied in very energetic and decided terms. We have room to quote only the following passage:

"He admitted that he had, in conjunction with his right honorable colleagues, advised his Majesty upon the present measures. They had recommended the introduction of the proposed bills—(hear, hear;) and they had received, not only the sanction, but the support of his Majesty. (Hear, hear.) He had, he conceived, discharged his duty faithfully. He had done what he considered became him as a Minister of the Crown—(hear;) and he had done that upon his own responsibility. (Hear, hear.) He had done that which, in his opinion, would tend to the benefit of this country, and the tranquility of Ireland—(hear, hear;) and he had undertaken it notwithstanding the 'No Popery' cry. He would say boldly, that the religion of this country, as established by law, was not endangered one iota by the proposed measures; it would remain precisely the same as at present. He did not consider himself called upon at the present moment to enter into a defence of the proposed measures, but when the proper time arrived, he trusted he should be fully able to demonstrate to their Lordships the necessity of them. As to the formation of a new Administration, he would not dwell upon that subject; he would leave it to the Noble Earl; but, for himself, he would say that, at present, he had not the least intention to attempt either to dissolve or reform the Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He cared not who might be his successors, but he was determined to persevere in what he considered to be an honest and proper perseverance. He had no objection to the motion of the Noble Earl, so far as it could be consistently complied with."

The motion of the Earl of Winchelsea was adopted.

The Grand Vizier has been deposed by the Sultan, and that occurrence, according to the Courier of the 14th, had caused a rise in the Austrian funds, on the ground that the disgraced chief was in favor of continued war, and his successor in favor of negociation. The Courier adds, "the intelligence from Constantinople seems to be more pacific.

The interest felt by the English public in the Catholic question had received a diversion, for the moment, by an affidavit of Capt. Garth, concerning a box of mysterious papers, which he had parted with to Sir Herbert Taylor, (the agent of a higher personage,) on condition that all his debts were paid, and an annuity of 3000*l.* stg. settled upon him. The condition not being complied with, Capt. Garth had sought relief in chancery, and hence the affidavit. The papers in question are distinctly said deeply to implicate the Duke of Cumberland's character, and perhaps that of other members of the royal family.

The grain market had fallen considerably, and the duty had in consequence risen from 1s to 6s 8d per quarter, and at the next average was expected to go 4s. higher.—Last average of six weeks—for wheat, 70 10; prices for the week ending 6th March, 66 6.

The annexed summary paragraphs, from Bell's Messenger of the 15th ult. is all we have room for.

Rise of the Duty on Wheat.—The duty on foreign wheat has advanced to 6s. 8d per quarter, and next week it is probable it will be raised 4s. more.

A house of some standing in the American trade—conducted under the firm of Everett & Co. has stopped payment. Its outstanding engagements are said to amount to 80,000*l.* The house received, it appears, a severe shock in the trying year 1826, from which it has never since recovered; but the immediate cause of the failure is said to be the falling off of the woollen trade with the United States, which has been rapidly declining since the late tariff passed into a law.—*Times.*

The Liverpool Cotton market for American sorts had improved 1-8 of a penny on the 14th March.

Royal Anecdote.—Among the personal anecdotes which we see in London papers (says the New York American) concerning the prominent individuals who, on the Catholic Question have suddenly changed their opinion, we find it said of Mr. Peel, that, when the address from the Throne, recommending to Parliament the consideration of the laws disqualifying Catholics, was finally agreed upon at Windsor, the Home Secretary could not, though in the presence of the King, refrain from murmuring, as to the difficulties of the par the would have to play; whereupon the King is said, with equal keenness and wit to have observed, "Oh! your part is not so difficult as mine, *for you can resign*, you know, which I cannot.

New York, April 23.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the George Canning, packet ship, from Liverpool, we have papers from that place of the 24th, and from London of the 23d ult.

The success in the Commons, of the measure for Catholic emancipation, is no longer doubtful.

The division, says the Liverpool Times of March 24th, on the second reading of the Catholic Relief Bill, leaves the enemies of Emancipation without the smallest chance of preventing, or materially retarding, the passage of that measure through the House of Commons. The majority on Wednesday night was as great, within eight votes, as that on Mr. Peel's first explanation of the ministerial plan to Parliament. Both Parties had received a slight accession of numbers, and the division was most triumphant for the Emancipationists, 353 voting in favor of the Bill, and 173 against it, leaving a clear excess of 180. As the House contains 648 members, considerably more than a majority of the whole have thus declared in favor of the final settlement of the question by this wise and effectual measure. Had all the members been present, it is probable that the same proportion, that is, more than two to one, would have supported Emancipation.

The division on the bill for raising the elective franchise in the Irish counties—223 for the bill, and 17 against—shows that that measure also will pass without the least difficulty.

The average price of grain had again fallen, and the duty had in consequence risen to 10s. 8d. per quarter. The advance, too, of 1-8d. in Upland Cotton, was only temporary, and had not been maintained.

No news of interest is derived from the Continent by this arrival, except that hostilities would certainly be resumed between Russia and Turkey.

Despatches received in London from Brazil, impart the resolution of the Emperor to maintain the right of the young Queen to the crown of Portugal, against Don Miguel. As the King of England stated in his speech to Parliament that he meant to leave this question to the decision of the head of the house of Braganza, England may, perhaps, aid the Brazilian Empire in establishing Donna Maria on the throne.

We find, with great regret, in the London Sphynx, the following extract from a French paper:

Deplorable affrays have taken place in port Mahon, between the sailors of the American frigate the Java, and the sailors of the French corvette Pomona, and the brig Faune; on the evening of the 15th, M. Mesnard, midshipman of the Faune; was cruelly assassinated at the gates of the town by some American sailors.

Letters from Rome of the 28th Feb. have arrived. The Conclave is opened, but all the Cardinals are not assembled; the French Cardinals were every moment expected.—Those who will be the latest in joining the Conclave are the Patriarch of Lisbon and the Cardinal Primate of Hungary.

Duel between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchilsea.—in consequence of a letter written by Lord Winchilsea to Mr. Coleridge, Secretary to the Committee for establishing the King's College, in which his Lordship reflected strongly on the conduct of the Duke of Wellington, the latter wrote to Lord Winchilsea requiring him to make "reparation" for "having thus insulted a man who had never injured or offended him." This being declined by his Lordship, the Duke after various letters between the parties, finally called upon Lord Winchilsea "to give him that satisfaction for his conduct which a gentleman has a right to require, and which a gentleman never refuses to give." It was finally arranged that a meeting should take place.

The parties accordingly met in Battersea-fields on Saturday morning at eight o'clock. The Duke was attended by Sir Henry Hardinge as his second. They proceeded on horseback to the appointed place.

The Earl of Winchilsea, attended by the Earl of Falmouth, arrived in a carriage and four in a few minutes afterwards.

After the necessary preliminaries had been settled, the parties took their ground, at twelve paces. The Duke of Wellington fired first, but without effect. The Earl of Winchilsea then discharged his pistol in the air.

We hear that the Duke of Wellington immediately after the duel proceeded to Windsor.

Liverpool Markets, Monday Evening, March 23.

Cotton.—The demand for Cotton has been again very limited, on Saturday and to-day, the sales for the two days amounting to only about 2000 bags.

Corn.—There was a fair demand for Wheat last Tuesday at an advance of about 3d per bushel; other articles of the trade also brought rather higher rates; Oats were 1d. per 45 lbs. Barley as much, and Flour and Oatmeal each 1s. per sack dearer. The demand has since been less active; but a further rise in the duties of Foreign Grain and a considerable improvement in the value of Wheat throughout the Yorkshire markets gave increased confidence to holders, and on Saturday a further small advance was realized on wheat. The sales here were not large but in Manchester the transactions from this side were to a considerable extent. American Flour has also attracted more attention, and may be quoted fully 1s. per barrel dearer. Prices of other Grain are unaltered, and not much passing in them.

Extract from a Letter dated, Liverpool, March 24.

"Cotton is excessively dull, and we consider the market worse now than it has ever been yet. Things in general look very gloomy. The average of Wheat is lower, and the duty on Flour is now 6s. 5d. per barrel."

FROM COLOMBIA.

Caraccas, 23d March, 1829.

"Every thing is quiet here. You will have heard ere this can reach you, that on the 2d of January, 1830, a General Congress is to be held at Bogota, *to make another Constitution* for this devoted country. I think a good one for the country will be made. A strong one is actually necessary to keep things in order. Bolivar has gone to the war, and General Paez rules in Venezuela as Civil and Military Chief under the present provisional Government. We want a financier to place the Revenue under a proper system, and until we get one, nothing like regularity can be expected as regards commerce and trade, which are suffering for the want of a Revenue system adapted to the country.

The American trade is at a low ebb, as indeed are all other kinds of trade.

Balt. Gazette.

Funeral Ceremonies of Leo XII.—On the evening of Feb. 11, in pursuance of ancient usage, the bowels of the defunct Pontiff were enclosed in an urn, and carried into the Church of St. Anastasius and St. Vincent. On the 12th the body was embalmed and exposed, lying in state, in the Sixtine Chapel, to the gaze of the People. On the 13th the Cardinals held their first conclave at the Vatican. The fisherman's ring was broken by Cardinal Zucchi, who then placed the seals on the Apostolic Chancery, on the box of petitions and of briefs. Capelleti was confirmed as Governor of Rome, and M. Angelo Mai, Librarian of the Vatican, was appointed to pronounce the funeral oration. Three Cardinals were selected to make the arrangements for the conclave, to be held in the Quirinal palace. The Cardinals and clergy of the Vatican then proceeded to the Sixtine Chapel, where absolution of the body was made; after which the body, dressed out in its pontifical ornaments, was transported to St. Peter's. The clergy of that church preceded the corpse, which was borne by eight almoners, and followed by the Cardinals. The procession having passed along the *scalia regia*, and the body having been placed on a bed under the grand dome, the mortuary absolution was repeated, and the Cardinals then retired. The body was then carried into the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, and placed near the iron grating, in order that the People might approach to kiss its feet.

Moisture of climate influenced by trees.—The cutting down of forests, particularly on high ground, has been remarked to diminish the quantity of rain by diminishing, it is supposed, the attractions for clouds. The fact, however it may be explained, has been ascertained on a large scale in America. In Kentucky, for example, many brooks are pointed out which now fall in summer, a thing which was unknown 20 or 30 years ago. In New Jersey, where the woods have been more extensively cleared, some streams have been altogether dried up. On the contrary, many streams in the United States have rather increased since the clearing of the wood; because, though the quantity of rain may be possibly diminished, the compact bed of forest leaves formerly retained the water of the surface, and exposed it to rapid evaporation; whereas, the tillage that has been introduced allows the water to penetrate to some depth, and to afford a more permanent supply for springs and streams.—*London Magazine.*

Valuable Habit.—One of the most valuable habits of life is that of completing every undertaking. The mental dissipation in which persons of talents often indulge, and to which they are perhaps more prone than others, is destructive beyond what can readily be imagined. A man who has lost the power of prosecuting a task the moment its novelty is gone, or it is become encumbered with difficulty, has reduced his mind into a state of the most lamentable and wretched imbecility. His life will inevitably be one of shreds and patches. The consciousness of not having persevered to the end of any single undertaking will hang over him like a spell, and will paralyze all his energies; and he will at last believe that, however fair may be his prospects, and however feasible his plans, he is fated never to succeed. The habit of *finishing* ought to be formed in early youth.

An Innkeeper's regret.—Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, travelling incognito, stopped at an Inn in the Netherlands, where, it being fair time, and the houses crowded, he readily slept in an out house, after a slender repast of bacon and eggs, for which and his bed he paid the charge of about three shillings and sixpence. A few hours after, some of his Majesty's suite coming up, the landlord appeared very uneasy at not having known the rank of his guest.—"Pshaw, man," said one of the attendants, "Joseph is accustomed to such adventures, and will think nothing of it." "Very likely," replied mine host, "but I shall: I can never forgive myself for having an emperor in my house, and letting him off for three and sixpence."

A profound obligation.—The Duke de Roquelaure meeting a very ugly country-gentleman at court, who had a suit to offer, presented it to the king, and urged his request, saying he was under the greatest obligation to the suitor. The king asked what were these great obligations? "Ah, Sire, were it not for him, I should be the ugliest man in your Majesty's dominions!"

A trick on a courtier.—Louis the Fourteenth used sometimes to amuse himself by making verses. He had just composed a madrigal, of which he had himself no high opinion, when Count Grammont entered. "See, Marshall," said his Majesty, what trash they send me." The Count having read it, said, "Your Majesty is perfectly in the right, it is truly despicable." "Did you ever read any thing so vile?" "Never, upon my honor. "I am happy you tell me your mind candidly; I wrote it myself." "Your Majesty!" said the Count in confusion: "I read it very hastily." "No, no, Count, first thoughts are commonly the best."

Discriminating Justice.—The Duke d'Ossuna, being viceroy of Naples, went on board a Spanish galley, on a festival, to exercise his right of delivering one of the wretches from punishment. On interrogating them why they were brought there, they all asserted their innocence but one, who confessed that his punishment was too small for his crimes.—The duke said, "Here, take away this rascal, lest he should corrupt all these honest men!"

Congressional.—The following laconic address has been made by Gen. Smyth to the Freeholders of his District. *It is literally multum in parvo.*

To the Freeholders if the counties of Washington, Wythe, Grayson, Russell, Tazewell, Lee and Scott.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I take this mode of making known to you my desire to serve you again in the Congress of the United States.

As a new administration of the executive government has commenced, it is proper the people should know the opinions of those who offer to represent them, as to the policy avowed by the President. His objects seem to be, 1. To guard the freedom of elections from the corruptions of Federal power; 2. Economy of the public resources, 3. A diminution of the number of federal officers, and the acceleration of the duties of those remaining; 4. To pay off the national debt; 5. To preserve and improve the means of national defence; 6. To preserve union, and peace. In effecting these objects the President will have my support, should I again have a seat in Congress.

Your fellow-citizen, ALEX. SMYTH.

March 16, 1829.

Rats.—From a hint in the Telegraph about a certain Ex-Auditor setting off for New York and Boston to purchase press and types, coupled with insinuations about drafts, &c. we infer there have been some rats in the departments. There are some sharp cats on the look out for them.—*Noah.*

John Pope, Esq. has accepted the office of Governor of Arkansas. If respectability and qualifications for office had been as much regarded in all the late appointments as in this, we should have had a much better Administration, and but little room to complain.—*Ky. Focus.*

We see by the newspapers, that Mr. Owen, of Lanark, arrived at Cincinnati on Friday the 10th of April, in compliance with an engagement to meet the Rev. Alexander Campbell in a public controversy. A large town meeting was held, on the evening preceding his arrival, at which the Mayor of the City presided, and, the challenge of Mr. Owen and the reply of Mr. Campbell having been read, a committee of ten citizens was appointed "to procure a suitable place for the meeting, and also to make what arrangements may be necessary thereto." Upon our word, we think that the good people of Cincinnati might be much more profitably employed than in encouraging this bootless wrangling.

Nat. Int.

New Orleans, March 30.

Finally, after many recommendations from the Mayor, after reiterated complaints from our citizens, the City Council, in their sitting of Saturday last, passed an ordiance prohibiting the exposition for sale in the centre of this city, of the thousands of slaves daily imported here from the North, and among whom very serious diseases have already broken out. It is now for the police to put that useful ordinance into execution, and on that point we doubt not but the Mayor will shew himself worthy the confidence of his fellow citizens.—*Courier.*

A fine Newfoundland dog, the other day—having something of a taste for the fine arts as well as his master, who had paid two shillings—went in to see the Panorama Painting of the Lake and City of Geneva, now exhibiting in the City of New York. After gazing for some time, with evident tokens of gratification, he found himself so strongly tempted by the cool and fresh appearance of the water, that he could no longer resist, and made a desperate plunge at the canvass. The poor fellow escaped without any serious injury, but horribly disappointed. The incident is one of actual occurrence; and no higher praise can be bestowed upon the picture.—*Com. Adv.*

A facetious fellow used to say, that he had eaten so much mutton for the last 6 months, he was ashamed to look a sheep in the face.

Amusing Anecdote.—Our countrymen in India are too fond of beating their native servants. Of this propensity the following anecdote is related in a recent work: "It was related to me, with great humor, by one of the principals in the transaction, whose candor overcame his fear of shame. He had been in the habit of beating his servants, till one in particular complained, that he would have him before Sir Henry Gwilliam then Chief Justice of Madras, who had done all in his power to suppress the disgraceful practice. Having a considerable balance to settle with his maty-boy on the score of punishment, but fearing the presence of witnesses, the master called him one day into a bungalow at the bottom of the garden, at some distance from the house. 'Now,' said he as he shut the door and put the key in his pocket, 'you'll complain to Sir Henry Gwillam, will you? There is nobody near to bear witness to what you may say, and, with the blessing of God, I'll give it you well.' 'Master, sure nobody near?' asked the Indian. 'Yes, yes, I've taken good care of that.' 'Then I give master one good beating.' And forthwith he proceeded to put his threat into execution, till the master being the weaker of the two, was compelled to cry mercy; which being at length granted, and the door opened with at least as much alacrity as it was closed, Maotoo departed without beat of a drum, never to appear again."

Not long since, one of the *fresh-water* overtook a gentleman of *spirits*, on a cold morning in December, conveying a barrel of whiskey on a wheel barrow; when the following dialogue passed between them.

Fresh-water.—Good morning, neighbour, what have you got there?

Spirits.—Whiskey, at your service.

Fresh.—For *market* I suppose?

Spirits.—No, I intend it for the use of my family, during the approaching winter.

Fresh.—[With a look of surprise, and tone of serious expostulation.] What, *a barrel! a whole barrel*, of Whiskey, for *your family*, and in *one winter!*

Spirits.—[With a becoming spirit of contempt,] a whole barrel of whiskey! *bless your body! yes.* A whole *barrel* for *one winter!* pray, what's a *whole barrel* of whiskey in a family of *ten persons*, who have no cow!—*Philanthropist.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Hillsborough Recorder contains the following interesting account of a meeting held in that town, to consult on measures calculated to promote the all-important subject of Internal Improvements:

On Monday last, pursuant to notice, a portion of the friends of Internal Improvement was held at the Court House in this place. On motion, Thos. Clancy, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Dennis Heartt appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been organized, and its object explained by the Chairman,

The Rev. Dr. Caldwell addressed the meeting at some length, forcibly illustrating the disadvantages which we labor under from the difficulty of finding a profitable market for the surplus produce of the country, and the smallness of the demand at home, and the losses sustained in carrying it abroad; the consequent want of money, and depression of all kinds of business; the protracted growth of the country, and loss of capital, by the continued emigration to the west. He took a slight view of the different kinds of improvement of which the country is susceptible, recommended the employment of a civil engineer of known talents and acquaintance with his profession, and whose character would give assurance of a faithful performance of duty; that he examine the face of the country, and determine what kind of improvement, whether turnpike, or canal, or railroad, or the opening of our rivers, is best adapted to our situation and means of accomplishment; and that he make a full report at the next session of the Legislature. He dwelt somewhat on the parsimony which has always predominated in the Legislatures of this State, referred to the different policy which has been pursued by almost every other member of the Union, and the benefits which have resulted to the States immediately on our borders, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. He illustrated the advantages which would be derived from Internal Improvements, by a comparison of the rates of carriage upon canals and railways, with the toilsome and expensive process which we are at present subjected. He urged the necessity of union, and the concentration of our efforts upon some central and important improvement, the benefits of which would be felt through the whole State. He also pointed out the importance of zeal and activity; it is not enough that we are favorably to the measure; we should endeavor to push it forward; we should think, and act, and speak, whenever opportunity offers to promote the cause.

The Hon. Duncan Cameron next addressed the meeting. He perfectly coincided with what had been said by the gentleman who preceded him. He approved of primary meetings of the people; all great works emanate from them; and referred to the movements which brought about our revolution, as an instance. He recommended frequent meetings, at which the subject of internal improvement should be earnestly discussed. The expression of public opinion would be heard by the legislature. He recommended unanimity in our actions; and congratulated himself and his fellow county men that the first impulse to this great measure originated in Orange. He also recommended that our support should not be given to any candidate who was not openly in favor of internal improvement; he should not be even lukewarm, he should be zealous in the cause. Mr. Cameron concluded by moving that this meeting be adjourned, to meet again on the Monday of the next county court; and that a committee be appointed to procure an Address to be submitted to the people of Orange county.

The motion was agreed to, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, the Hon. Duncan Cameron, and Col. Cadwallader Jones, were appointed the committee for that purpose.

On motion it was ordered, that notice of the adjourned meeting be given in the Hillsborough Recorder.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on the Monday of next county court.

THOMAS CLANCY, *Chairman.*

DENNIS HEARTT, *Sec'ry.*

From the Macon (Georgia) Messenger.

The drawing of the first class of the Macon Masonic Hall Lottery, was concluded on the 15th inst., and the list of prizes will be found in our columns. The highest prize (five thousand dollars,) was drawn by an unsold ticket, and of course goes to the benefit of the Lottery. Persons holding prizes, can obtain the cash immediately by application to the Secretary.

Many golden dreams of wealth and luxury, are now dissipated—while some adventurous spirits live on hope and expectation, that the fickle goddess will yet dispense from her full cornucopia, a rich harvest in the splendid *Bank* Lottery!! We have heard of a circumstance, said to have occurred in an adjoining county, illustrative of our allusion, and which further exemplifies the proneness of our nature, to catch at glimmering hopes, and to cling to them, even though the source of relief be not only doubtful, but beyond reasonable calculation. As we hear, a Sheriff was recently about to levy an execution on one of his dilatory and unfortunate citizens. To raise the money was impossible. Argument and persuasion was resorted to for delay—and it was concluded by the defendant, that if the Sheriff would wait till the Macon Lottery drew, he would then "certainly" pay him, as he had a Ticket. The officer consented, but on a more *solid* assurance of safety, did he rely. The long and anxious event of the Drawing of the Lottery arrived. Deep interest was manifested, and strong hopes, long indulged, were now to be settled: and as to be expected, our defendant, in *propria persona*, was here, with pencil in hand, and his No. ready to record the event of blind Fortune's frolic.

The splendid prize at length was called in connexion with No. 4092, which not being his, he chop-fallen, turns and addresses an acquaintance, "when will the Central Bank do business?"—"Soon." "But those certificates—that exemplification—those——executions——mortgages, &c!"

At Fairfield Court House, the case of the State of South Carolina *vs.* Shadrick Jacobs, was lately tried. Jacobs was charged with the murder of Andrew Feaster, who was killed *upwards of twenty-one years* ago. The evidence against Jacobs was chiefly presumptive. He was found guilty of murder, but recommended by the jury to Executive clemency. He had appealed for a new trial.

Died in Newport Eng. Miss E. Upward, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Upward, silversmith, &c. after a long illness occasioned by fright. About seven years ago, a military officer caught the girl up and tossed her into the air, catching her again as she came down.—The child however was influenced by fright to such an extent, as brought on a palpitation and enlargement of the heart, of which she ultimately died

From the New York Enquirer.

Our Colonial Relations with Britain.—The appointment of a new Minister to the court of St. James, revives the recollection of the long and intricate discussions connected with the West India trade; and impresses upon us the necessity of re-examining that question with all the candour which is due to the blunders of the last administration, and the sanguine hopes of adjustment which the present Cabinet inspire.

The history of the negociations on the Colonial trade, in which the United States have been a party, is most complex and difficult. It is not necessary, however, to unravel its intricacy at the present moment. Ever since the termination of the last war, our government has been attempting to negociate a treaty with England; but hitherto, their attempts have been without success. In the year 1824, after a long and tedious war of restrictions, legislative movements, and orders in Council, the two countries approached adjustment much nearer than they had ever reached since the revolution. At that period, it was proposed to place the trade of the British Colonies and the United States, on the most liberal footing of reciprocity. This was the general principle on which both governments avowed their willingness to negociate. When the Ministers of each power came to compare the details of the plan of reciprocity, it was found that they had reached different conclusions, and entertained views by no means similar.

During the negociations, conducted by Mr. Adams, when Secretary of State, a spirit at once narrow and limited, was introduced into the diplomatic intercourse of the two countries. His policy did not, by any means, correspond with the dignity, the magnanimity, or the wisdom of a great nation. It was engendered in illiberal prejudices and narrow views, equally injurious to the reputation and the trade of the United States. The consequences of these blunders, have been the total annihilation of the trade to the British West Indies, for the space of several years. This trade is well known to have grown to a considerable magnitude, before the late interdictions took place. Such was the feeling produced in the country, that the late administration retraced their steps, abandoned their original grounds, and offered the same terms which they had previously refused—or rather had not taken the trouble to accept in 1824, and the subsequent year.

Since these difficulties occurred, in connexion with the Colonial Trade, both the United States and England have changed their respective administrations. The unpleasant feelings, which may have existed, when the cabinet of Canning conducted English affairs, cannot be felt by his successors. The liberal spirit which Wellington and his cabinet have shown towards a portion of the empire, in other matters, may be extended to the commercial intercourse of such great nations as the United States and England.

The late assurances which the President himself has given, in person, to the representatives of foreign nations, of his desire to cultivate peace and amity with foreign nations, will have a happy effect upon any subsequent negociation which the foreign department of our government may conduct. The interest of the merchants engaged in the West India trade will be consulted without sacrificing the honor of the country or exhibiting a vacillating conduct unworthy of its government. The new minister to England is well acquainted with the subject. He has passed a long life in the national legislature, and has taken a prominent stand among the debaters of the day. Mr. Van Buren, the Secretary of State, has also been connected with the question, and his sentiments on the leading features of the subject are, we believe, on record. What particular view he may entertain of the subject as it at present stands, we are not prepared to say, nor can we conjecture. It will form one of the first and one of the principal measures of the foreign department of our government As it must become in a very short time a subject of much interest, we mean to examine the question in its details, to ascertain what ought to be the proper policy of the country, and to throw every light upon the subject which can be done in the limits of a daily journal.

Iron Wire is now manufactured extensively by Townsend, Baird & Co. at the Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa. It is made of Juniati Iron, and is round, smooth, strong, and flexible, and adapted to all the purposes to which Iron Wire is usually applied. They manufacture a ton per week, from No. 1 to 36. Such is the quality of the article, that we understand they find a ready sale for it.

Uncle Sam.—This is the name of an enormous steam boat recently built at Pittsburg, not from the dimensions she appears to be worthy of the name she bears, considered as a personification of the United States. She has *nine boilers*, and an engine of tremendous weight and power. Besides storage room, she has births and accommodations for *three hundred passengers*. This floating castle is designed to ply below the falls.

We find the following notice in the Boston Daily Advertiser:

Married—In Fall River, on Monday morning, Mr. Andrew C. Fearing, merchant of this city, to Miss Chorontiphoscophornio Cowen, of the former place.

The father of this lady must certainly have been corned when she was christened. No wonder the parties were married in a hurry, and that the husband is *fearing*.

An Irishman being asked whether he did frequently converse with a friend in Irish, replied—"No indeed: Jemmy often speaks to me in Irish, but I always answer him in English." Why so?"—"Because you see, I don't want Jemmy to know that I understand Irish."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 30, 1829.

Frost.—We had a severe frost on Tuesday morning last, which we fear has done much damage to the young corn, fruit, and vegetables. From what we have already heard, we have no doubt that the injury is extensive.

The Hon. Wm. R. King, Senator from Alabama, passed through this town yesterday on his way home.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland will be held on Monday next, by Judge Daniel. We believe there are no cases of much importance.

Fire.—We are informed that the Dwelling House of Josiah Tyson, Esq. of Moore county, was, with nearly all its contents, destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The family had retired to bed, and did not discover the fire until it had gained such ascendancy as prevented the saving of much of the furniture. It is supposed to have originated accidentally.

We are glad to learn that the man who had the Small Pox on board the Schr. Fair Play, at Quarantine below Wilmington, is restored to health, and the vessel has been allowed to come into port and discharge her cargo.

The late foreign newspapers mention that Bishop England, of Charleston, was appointed, by the late Pope of Rome, Lord Bishop of Ossory, in Ireland.

A New State in North America.—A Paris paper of February 17, says—"By an act of the General Assemby of the State of North Carolina, a new State has been formed in that part of North America; it bears the name of Macon!!"

The Postmaster of Washington City, Thomas Monroe, Esq. has been removed from office. His successor is not named in the Washington papers.

The recent appointment of R. H. Norton, editor of the Hartford Times, as Postmaster of Hartford, Con., has been revoked. The appointment was said to be so unpopular at Hartford, that a deputation from the citizens proceeded to Washington to remonstrate against it. It was no doubt made upon false information.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Patterson, of Ohio, to be Marshal for the District of Ohio, vice William Doherty, *removed.*

Samuel Herrick, of Ohio, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Ohio, vice Joseph S. Benham, *removed.*

John M. Davis, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Hugh Davis, *removed.*

Samuel Cushman, of New Hampshire, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, vice Daniel M. Christee, *removed.*

Charles Slade, of Illinois, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Illinois, vice Henry Conner, *removed.*

Samuel M. Roberts, of Illinois, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Illinois, vice Sydney Breese, *removed.*

Benjamin F. Moore, of Alabama, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.

William Lyon, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, vice John Callaway, *removed.*

Zephaniah Drake, of New Jersey to be Marshal of the United States for the District of New Jersey, vice Oliver W. Ogden, *removed.*

Garret D. Wall, of New Jersey, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of New Jersey, vice Lucius Q. C. Elmer, *removed.*

Samuel Judah, of Indiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, vice Charles Dewey, *removed.*

John G. Stower, of New York to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern Judicial District in Florida, vice William Allison McRhea, *removed.*

Benjamin F. Lenton, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana, vice John Brownson, *removed.*

Frederick Dupanier, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana, vice Adrien Dumartraif, *removed.*

John P. Boyd to be Naval Officer for the Port of Boston, vice Thomas Melville, *removed.*

John P. Decatur, to be Collector of the Revenue for the port of Portsmouth, in the place of Timothy Upham, *removed.*

A letter from Washington, published in the New York Evening Post, furnishes, under date of April 14, the information that all the Diplomatic Corps resident at the Seat of Government, have been formally and collectively presented, by the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States. Of the particulars of this interview, the writer of the letter gives the following account:

"As they arrived, the Secretary of State announced them to the President by name (as he would have done any private gentleman,) who received them in the most courteous and graceful manner—for he is a gentleman of the old school, of polished and dignified deportment. To each of them, as he took them by the hand he had something civil and appropriate to say. After they had all assembled, he expressed to them, in a brief, neat, and impressive address, the personal gratification he experienced at thus meeting them together, as it afforded him the opportunity to reiterate to them, respectively, the sentiments expressed in that part of his Inaugural Address which related to the foreign policy of the government. He added: 'I am quite sure the true interests of this country will be best promoted by preserving the relations of peace with all nations, as long as that can be done with a due regard to its own honor, and by commercial intercourse founded on a just reciprocity.' He continued: 'I have entered, gentlemen, upon the high trust committed to me, without prejudices against, or undue partialities towards, any foreign nation or people; but with personal feelings of the most friendly character for all. Although actuated by a determined purpose to promote the best interests of my own country, I have no desire to impair the rights or interests of others, and will endeavor to effect those objects by the most frank, friendly, and sincere negotiation. Where differences exist, or may hereafter arise, it will be my desire to settle them on fair and honorable terms, in that spirit of frankness so congenial to my nature and the character of the American people.'

"I have thus given you the substance, and, as nearly as I can recollect, the language used on the occasion, at which I was present. At the conclusion, he bowed round to them all, which they returned, and with the most gratified feelings they took their leave. Never did a ceremonial go off better or with more effect."

Ordination.—The Rev. J. R. Goodman of Newbern, was on Thursday last, admitted to the Holy order of Priesthood, by the Right Reverend John S. Ravenscroft Bishop of this Diocess. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and an appropriate and impressive sermon delivered by the venerable diocesan, from 1st Thessalonians 2d Chapter and 5th verse "God is witness."

The annual visits of Bishop Ravenscroft to this Church, are productive of much good, and although he has preached several times to a numerous audience, we regret to discover the bad state of his health, which threatens to deprive the Church of an able head and the cause of the Redeemer, of a zealous and untiring advocate.—*Edenton Gazette.*

The Halifax Minerva announces the arrival of the Steam Boat Petersburg, Capt. McRae, from Norfolk. It arrived on the 15th inst., proceeded to Weldon the next morning, and having, at that place, taken considerable produce on board, returned in the afternoon.

On the 17th she left Halifax for Elizabeth City, having received an accession to her cargo of Cotton. She brought up two tow-boats, and will, probably, bring up two more on her next trip.

Important if true!—A London paper says, "We are happy to know, that bonnets are on the decrease, the rage for huge head dresses is rapidly subsiding, and the shadowy silken alcoves under which ladies were recently to be seen walking and driving, are giving place to a moderate and convenient sized covering for the head."

Certificate of Marriage.—An Irish soldier once waited on his commanding officer, with what he termed a very serious complaint. "Another man" he said, "had upbraided him that he was not married to his own wife, whom he accused of being no better than she should be, and called her many bad names besides, which he should be ashamed to mention to his honor." Colonel—"Well, my good fellow, have you any proof that you are legally married?" "Faith, your honor, I have the best proof in the world." Here he took off his hat or rather cap, and exhibited a cut skull, saying "Does your honor think I'd be after taking the same abuse from any body but a wife?"

Shipp's Memoirs.

Personal Security.—"Will you do me the favour to lend me a hundred pounds?" says a young lady, to a prudent old gentleman. "What *security* will you give me?" said the latter. "My own personal security sir." "Get in there," said the old gentleman, lifting up the lid of a large iron chest—"That is the place were I keep my *securities.*"

One Hundred Years ago.—This little anecdote, copied from a paper published in London in 1723, will illustrate the difference between the present time and a century past: "Tuesday, Jan. 1st, 1722. On Sunday, a woman was seized, near London Wall, for wearing a gown faced with Calico; and being carried before a magistrate, and refusing to pay the penalty inflicted by the statute, she was committed to the Compter." The importation of cotton wool last year exceeded twenty-nine millions of lbs. What would the good lady say to the Magistrate if she could return and see the cotton articles now in use? What was Manchester in those days?—*Spectator.*

Communications.

Mr. Editor: Will you be kind enough to mention in your paper, that there will be a Public Exhibition at the Academy on Friday evening, the 1st of May, at which time and place the inhabitants and respectfully invited to attend.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: On Thursday evening last, I visited the Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performances of the famed Miss *Clara Fisher.* I had long entertained an exalted opinion of her talents as an actress and of her vocal powers as a singer, and attended the Theatre on that evening with the highest expectations of gratification. But notwithstanding I went prepared to see and hear the utmost of what I could conceive of perfection in the scenic art, all my ideas fell short of what I then witnessed, in the exhibitions of this amiable, talented, and justly celebrated young Lady. All her representations were true to nature; her voice most bewitchingly sweet, and her manner so fascinating, that it would evidence an apathy of feeling in any one who saw and heard her, not to be enraptured with her appearance and delighted by the soft sweet music of her songs. In the representation of the four Mowbrays she showed a versatility of talent which perhaps has never been equalled by any other person; indeed, it is astonishing that one so young (she being not yet 18 years of age,) should so completely understand the workings of the human heart, and be able to imitate with such unparalleled correctness so great a variety of characters. Her songs and acting, in the light, gay, volatile character of Miss Arlington in the £100 *Note*, electrified and charmed the audience to a degree amounting to enthusiasm, and the approbation and delight of the fashionable and respectable assembly who witnessed the display of her powers, were manifested by loud and continued applauses: at times the excitement was so great that many of the audience were unable to keep their seats, and some actually gave vent to their joyous feelings in loud huzzas.

Miss Fisher's engagements prevented her longer stay here, but she has left behind her the kindliest recollections, in a community who feel grateful to her for the pleasurable feelings she has imparted to them, and who respect her for her moral worth as well as for her splendid talents.

I think much commendation is due to the gentlemen of the Thalian Association, for introducing Miss Fisher on our Stage, and for their exertions to have exhibited, this specimen of scenic perfection, which has produced the most general felicitous excitement ever felt here on such an occasion, and which will long furnish recollections pleasing and delightful.

HAMLET.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1829.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Mus cucurrit plenum Sed,
Contra meum magnum Ad."

All men of high estate, and ye of low degree, haters of political profligacy, friends of modern extravagant retrenchment, sticklers for topsy-turvy "Reform," hail your mighty Chieftain, and bless Sir "Locke," your merry, valiant Knight.

On proud Olympus's lofty heights, great Jove in council sits, justice and vengeance to award on all who dare transgress. While "in the circle of his duties" himself but "as the instrument" appears, all power he doth impart to other. In purest mercy to a bleeding State, he hath laid on Locke the mighty task. To him the thunder and the forked fire and the loud tempest, are now made subject. By the Beard of Mahomet!! Heard you that peal, and anon, saw you not 'Publius' prostrate? Saw you that flash' alas! even 'Cato' is no more.—Look, from his daring elevation he hurls the patriot, and the statesman, *like* Clay, is "broken in pieces as a potter's vessel." The work is done!!

Descend, then, victorious Knight, and now from mortals deign to receive the meed of praise for this thy noble daring. Come forth ye men of old renown, Socrates and Plato, Justinian and Alfred, Sidney and Milton and Montesque, and do ye, your compeer, homage. Cæsar, Cromwell, Bonaparte, seek ye his favour, crave him to become your eulogist. He can exalt or blast your fame. Junius remain unknown, "your occupation's gone!" Mortals avaunt!! Cobbett we pity *thee!!!* Come and learn how to 'go the whole hog,' or thou too forever will be out done. 'Tis true 'tis *Locke* who teaches, but thou art apt to learn.—Goliahs of Gath, tremble ye all, for verily Sampson, the Nazarite is aroused, and, with his staff of '*Bone*,' all fierce and dauntless he doth battle wage. "A horse, a horse, a kingdom for a horse," to flee his hot pursuit.

But pause we here—shall these most mighty deeds, this name of rare repute, to dark oblivion's shades descend? No, within the walls of our very Capitol shall live the proud story of the brave Sir Locke. Collected and bound in *Calf*, with Porcupine, his lucubrations one common, kindred shelf shall occupy. Oh that the *great Kendall* in his clerkship clemency and wisdom, had never thundered from his Vatican his *Bull* against newspapers—*yet* Locke *must be rewarded.* But how can his benificence for the *Chief Servant* of us Sovereigns ever be known to that pure source whence all favours flow? Thus shall it be, Mr. Editor, send on your present number, at least to said Mr. Kendall; *but then you must not fail to pay the postage;*—perhaps you might send it to Gen. Duff Green, that most worthy guardian angel of the powers that be, unless you fear he might think you wanted *to exchange*, and thus have "*inflicted*" on you the perusal of his truth and decency. On the whole, it would be better to *pay the postage*, for then Locke's "bread being cast on the waters, will return after many days," and he, when clothed with official patronage, will repay *you*, and we hope, not forget that *we* held him up to notice, and in urging his rare talent, as claiming rewards and distinction, have done the part of a patriotic fellow-citizen. Thus having to the State our full tythe of service rendered, posterity shall bestow its tribute of applause on

PUBLIUS Junior.

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst., Mr. THO. TORRANS, of Sampson County, to Miss ALLITHA BLANCHARD, of Duplin County, daughter of Reuben Blanchard, Esq.

DIED,

On the 28th inst., JAMES HENRY, infant son of Mr. James Martine, of this town.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 27th inst., Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, from Wilmington, with boat Jackson in tow, to Willkings & Co., agents, with a full load of Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Salt, &c., to J. Kyle, John McArn, Lewis Brown, Hugh Campbell, Nott & Starr, Henry McLean, C. T. Haigh, Horton, Hutton & Co., W. Whitehead, Hall & Johnson, and others of Fayetteville; T. M. Johnson of Chatham; A. Torrence & Co., Kyle & Meenan, and Austin & Burnes of Salisbury; Caldcleugh & Dusenberry, and Foster & Cowan of Lexington; J. Clements of Guilford, and others.

Also, on the 24th, John Waddill, Jr's boat Post Boy, with Salt, Molasses and Lime, to owner.

DEPARTED, on the 28th, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, for Wilmington, with freight and passengers.

Also, on the 27th, J. Waddill, Jr's. boat Post Boy, with Cotton, Wheat, Flour, Tobacco, Whiskey and Brandy.

Also, on the 29th, P. I. Tillinghast's boat Eliza, with Tobacco for owner, Cotton for S. W. Tillinghast, Wheat and Flour for Hall & Johnson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to April 22, Brigs Mary from Turks Island, Wm. Henry from Bristol, Damon from New York, Sarah Louisa from do. Schooners Argo from Hayti, Charles & Samuel from Boston, Don Quixote from New York, Ann Smith from do., Mary Ann from do., Wm. Harriss from St. Thomas, Sally from Jeremie. Sloop Amazon from Philadelphia.

CLEARED, Ship Highlander for Bristol. Brigs Enterprize for Philadelphia, Sabat for N. York, Edward for St. Barts, Helen for Boston, Abeona for Matanzas, Hercules for do. Schooners Magnet for N. York, Portrait for Cuba. Sloop Niantic for St. Marys.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

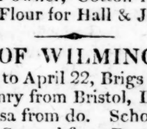
Cotton, $7½ a 8. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50. Flour, $4 50 a 5 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85 Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $8 75, prime $10 Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25. Wheat, 90 a 95.

New York Market, April 18.

Cotton.—Import from the 11th to the 18th inst. from Virginia 5; North Carolina 470; South Carolina 420; Georgia 747; New Orleans 192; total 1834 bales—The market for the week past has been extremely languid. The transactions in all, hardly amount to 1100 bales, consisting of about 700 bales Uplands at 8¾, 9 to 10¼ cts.; and one small lot 11 cts; 300 bales Alabamas at 9½ to 10½ & 11¼ cts; and 100 bales New Orleans at 10 to 12 & 12½. The principal sales have been for home consumption on time; prices have ruled nearly the same as those announced in our last review. The tendency however is evidently downward, particularly in the lower and middling qualities.

Grain.—Wheat has declined in proportion to Flour, and sales of 4000 bushels Virginia have been made at about our quotations. Rye has declined, and is dull at our quotations, in consequence of the large receipts.

Wheat, Virginia,	bushel	1 27 a	1 28
Do. North Carolina,	"	1 28 a	1 30



Independent Company,

ATTENTION!

YOU are ordered to attend a Regular Parade of the Company, at the Armory, To-morrow, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in Summer Uniform.

By order of Maj. Strong,

JNO. CARNEY, *O. S.*

April 30. 20-2w.

THEATRE.

THE Thalian Association will present to the public, on *Tuesday. the 5th of May next*, Morton's admired Comedy of

Speed the Plough.

After which, the laughable Farce of

Any Thing New?

Tickets of admission 50 cents, to be had at the usual places.

☞ For Characters see bills of the day.

April 30.

Hay Mount School.

THE Female Department of this institution, will be opened, and its exercises resumed, on Monday next. [*April* 29, 1829.—21tf.

The Copartnership

HERETOFORE existing under the firm of *Whitehead & Fuller*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
THOMAS FULLER.

April 25, 1829. 21tf.

W. Whitehead is authorised to collect all moneys due to the late Firm of Whitehead & Fuller, and will pay the debts owing by them All those having claims are requested to present them to him.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
3 100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Selling Out!

THE Subscribers (to close their concern) will proceed to sell at Auction on the 13th May next, all their remaining

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries.

ALSO,

The following Real Estate, if not previously disposed of at private sale, to-wit: the House and Lot on Hay Mount, at present occupied by Judge Toomer, and about 20 acres wood land adjoining.

Two Three Story Tenements in the Brick Row, adjoining the residence of J. M. Dobbin, Esq.

The valuable Lot and Buildings, at present occupied by the Subscribers as a Store, &c.

The Lot and Buildings occupied by Mr. Barnum Beach, as a Shoe Store.

The House and Lot on Old Street, known as the Old Post Office, occupied by Dr. Cutlar.

The Wharf and Ware Houses in Campbellton, a large and valuable establishment, late the property of Wm. L. McNeill.

An interest of one-fourth in the late John Baxter's property, including the Lot and Buildings, his late residence.

Several unimproved Lots in Town.

ALSO,

The valuable Boats Commodore Perry and Only Son, in complete repair and well furnished.

ALSO,

A likely young Negro Man, and a second hand Carriage and two Horses.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

McNEILL & KIRKLAND.

Fayetteville, April 30, 1829. 21-2w.

☞ All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

McN. & K.

Drawing on the 3d of June.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, *April* 16, 1829.

Maryland State Lottery

No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the

Odd and Even System.

by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, is *certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three*—and in the same proportion for any greater quantity—*No prize less than Four Dollars*—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d of June, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT LIST:

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls. is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	2,000 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	1,000 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	500 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
10 prizes of	100 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
20 prizes of	50 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
50 prizes of	20 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
200 prizes of	5 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
10,000 prizes of	4 Dolls. is	40,000 Dolls.
10,386 prizes, amounting to		60,000 Dolls.

☞ Not One Blank to a prize—The whole payable in CASH, and which *as usual at* Cohens's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets.	$4	*Quarters,*	$1 00
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

Cohen's Office,

No. 114, Market Street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dolls. each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

☞ *The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, April 16, 1829. 21-t1J.

Entertainment,

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious House in the Town of Trenton, Jones County, lately the residence of Robert Kornegay, deceased, where he has opened for the accommodation of persons disposed to patronize him, a

House of Entertainment.

He will at all times use every exertion to give his patrons general satisfaction. His stables will be constantly furnished with the best provender, and every attention given to Horses placed under his superintendence. FRANCIS DU-VAL.

April 25, 1829. 21-3w.

POETRY.

DAWN.—BY N. P. WILLIS.

Throw up the window. 'Tis a morn of life
In its most subtile luxury. The air
Is like a breathing from a rarer world;
And the south wind seems liquid—it o'ersteals
My bosom and my brow so bathingly.
It has come over gardens, and the flowers
That kissed it are betrayed; for as it parts
With its invisible fingers my loose hair,
I know it has been trifling with the rose,
And stooping to the violet. There is joy
For all God's creatures in it. The wet leaves
Are stirring at its touch, and birds are singing
As if to breathe were music, and the grass
Sends up its modest odour with the dew,
Like the small tribute of humility.
Lovely indeed is morning. I have drunk
Its fragrance and its freshness, and have felt
Its delicate touch, and 'tis a kindlier thing
Than music, or a feast, or medicine.

OUR FLAG.

On, with the spangled banner, on!
Let cowards stay behind—
The flash that tells of victory won
Will strike a craven blind.
The silk which glitters in the light,
Will cease its folds to wave,
If 'neath it, in the hour of fight,
Are any but the brave.

And whether upon mountain steep,
It brothers with the pine—
Or, dashing o'er the rolling deep,
Claims kindred with the brine,—
Still bear the banner boldly on—
The stripe and Eagle's form—
Bear it, all brilliant in the sun,
All scathless in the storm.

☞ Look at this!

THE public are respectfully informed, that the County and State Tax for the year 1828 is now due. The Subscriber will attend at his Store on Hay Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, from 10 till 4 o'clock of each day for six days from the first day of May next, for the purpose of collecting the same; when all those owing taxes are notified that after that time I will execute indiscriminately all those who have not paid. JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*
By GEORGE R. FERGUSON, *D S*
April 20, 1829. 20-2w.

Clinton Female Academy.

THE Trustees of Clinton Academy, (Sampson County) announce to the public, that the first Session of said Academy for young Ladies, will commence on the 4th Wednesday in April, 1829, and close by a public examination on the 3d Wednesday in October. The Trustees have made arrangements with Mrs. WARD, an accomplished Lady of Fayetteville, No. Ca., to take charge of said Academy. All the branches of education usually taught in the best of Female Seminaries, will be taught in said Academy. Board can be had at the rate of $6 per month. The situation of the Academy unites advantages excelled by no place in the State, viz. pure air, excellent water, and good society. By order of the Board.
W. McKAY, *Secretary.*
Clinton, April 15, 1829. 20 4w.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 6th inst., a negro man named *JAMES WALKER*, who is about 50 years of age, upwards of six feet high, inclining to stoop—has a small scar near one corner of his mouth, and remarkable scars on his breast. He took with him two pair of dark home made pantaloons, one of which is mixed with wool, a coarse homespun shirt, a new gray cassinette coat, and a broad brim home made wool hat. He is a carpenter by trade, and very subject to intoxication. He came from near Wilmington, N. C, as a free man, and resided in Camden, S. C, for many years; during which, his irregular conduct and total disregard for his own interest, subjected him to be sold as a slave for five years, from the 6th of September last, for his taxes. It is supposed he will make for the lower part of N. Carolina, where he has acquaintances. Ten dollars will be paid to any person that will lodge him in any Jail in the United States, or twenty dollars if delivered to the Subscriber near Camden, S. Carolina.
JOSEPH MICKLE.
April 18, 1829. 20-3w.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.
ALSO,
Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.
In addition to the above, he has connected the
Manufacturing Business,
And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.
WM. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19*tf.*

Notice.

THE Copartnership of *Williams & Fenn*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them without delay, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.
WM. W. WILLIAMS.
JETHAM C. FENN.
Fayetteville, 15th April, 1829.—19-3w.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.
JNO. HUSKE.
April 16, 1829. 19tf.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of
Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.
This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.
JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.
H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following
CHOICE GOODS:
EXTRA super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do super French and Russia do.
Green, red &col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5 4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

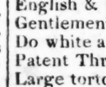
Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Hemmg & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs,
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.
Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Mevilie's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.
We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.
We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.
C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Hats.



I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.
W. L. HAWLEY.
Jan. 29, 1829.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutua consent, on the 11th inst.
JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm).
W. W. WILLIAMS.
October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,
5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.
WILLKINGS & CO.
January 29, 1829. 8tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.
He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.
For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.
A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.
July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*
Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily
Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Western Stage. Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.
Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.
C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.
O. & D. SALTMARSH.
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.
For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.
Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or 24 dollars a dozen.
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:
For Board and Tuition, $130,
Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.
N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

ALMANACS,
FOR
1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.
WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, 27th Nov 1828. 99tf.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by
J. & S. BIRDSALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

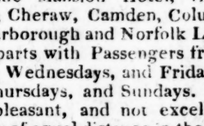
Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.
The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.
Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.



General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the different Steam Boats leaving that place for the North or Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.
L. JUDD PARDEE.
Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.
Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.
We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the late *THOMAS C. HOOPER*, requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery
JAS. H. HOOPER, *Administrator, with the Will annexed.*
March 18, 1829. 15tf.

NEW STAGE HOUSE.
Columbia, S. C.

THE Public are respectfully informed that from this date, the following Stages arrive and depart from the MANSION HOUSE, viz: Camden and Augusta, daily; Charleston, tri-weekly; York and Greenville, weekly. The attention which will be given to passengers by the subscriber, will be such as to insure satisfaction. JOHN McCOLL.
March 23, 1829.—17-4w.

Wanted,

GREEN Hides and Skins,
100 Cords Tan Bark,
30 do. White Oak do.
for which cash will be given at the Tan Yard lately occupied by H. G. Nelson.
CYRUS W. BIDWELL.
Feb. 26, 1829.—18tf.
N. B. All kinds of Leather for sale.
by C. W. B.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

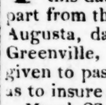
The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

☞ Notice.

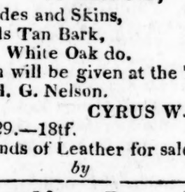
THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
January 12, 1829. 6*tf.*

To Rent,



That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.
C. & P. MALLETT.
October 21, 1828. 94-tf.

Saddle and Harness Making,



COACH AND GIG TRIMMING, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that in addition to his business of Saddle and Harness making, he executes all kinds of *Coach and Gig TRIMMING*, in the best style.
He has on hand, at his shop on Person street, a few doors above Liberty Point, in the Brick Row, a large supply of all kinds of
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Which he will sell low for cash.
DAVID L. EVANS.
Fayetteville, March 19. 15tf.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.
His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c.
INGOE D. CASH.
Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*
50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines,
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.
J. HUSKE.
Nov. 13, 1828.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.
June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Whitehead & Fuller

Have just received and offer for sale, low for cash or country produce,
12 Hhds. good N. O. Sugar,
30 Bbls. white Brazil do.
50 Hhds. prime Molasses,
150 bags prime green Coffee,
40 bags St. Domingo do.
10 casks best Stone Lime,
15 Bbls. Mackerel,
Liverpool and Allum Salt.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19—11tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:
Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, *all colors.* Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet
JOHN McKAY.
Fayetteville Oct. 1828

Printing

Neatly executed at this office

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office